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SUNDAY—Fair; warmer.

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THE JOURNAL'S Summer Resort Information Bureau

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MILITIA FOR PRIVATE FIGHT.



General Peter Doyle.

General Doyle, Agent of the Lehigh Valley Road, Prepares Two Regiments to Intimidate Buffalo Strikers.

Orders 65th and 74th Complete and Ready for Action, Though the Grain Handlers Have Been Peaceful.

Neither the Mayor, Nor the Sheriff Have Requested Any Help and Already One Vessel Has Been Unloaded.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 29.—Brigadier-General Peter C. Doyle, commanding the Fourth Brigade of the National Guard, today ordered a guard mount, of both the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth regiments, and prepared the full regiments for action in case of disturbance on the docks between the grain handling contractors and their men.

General Doyle's action was taken without having been requested by the Mayor, the Sheriff, or the Governor, or any of the military authorities of the State.

It is openly charged by the striking grain shovellers that this early, unexpected and aggressive movement was prompted by the intimate relationship existing between General Doyle and the contractors and by the circumstance that he is general freight and passenger agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, one of the interested corporations.

The labor of the lake and docks at Buffalo is controlled by William J. Connors and James Kennedy. The 1,500 grain shovellers who were employed by them last season, declined to accept a new schedule of wages for this season.

Sympathy for the Men.

Mr. Connors sent out agents to employ Italian and Polish laborers to take the places of the members of Grain Shovellers' Union No. 51. This aroused a lively sympathy for the men all over the city, but particularly in the neighborhood of the docks.

For two days the docks have been patrolled by 100 policemen specially detailed to do this work by Superintendent Bull. "Identify the contractors deemed this protection insufficient for the imported labor. Last night it was reported that the first vessel of the grain fleet would reach here to-day."

Major-General Charles T. Roe, of the National Guard, was in the city, ostensibly to attend the officers' dinner of the Seventy-fourth Regiment. After consultation with General Roe General Doyle issued orders to the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth regiments, calling them to the armories.

A guard mount of a sergeant, two corporals and ten men of each regiment was ordered at noon to-day. No explanation was offered officially. General Doyle, of course, understood that he had no power to order his men out except on demand of the Sheriff or Mayor, admitting the inefficiency of the local authorities to deal with the trouble.

No strike had been declared, for until today there was no work to do, but it was calculated that the publication of these orders would intimidate the men and break the backbone of the strike.

Moreover, should a military force be needed to help out the contractors, their friend the Sheriff was on hand to make his demand. Andrew Kilgallon, Sheriff of Erie County, was nominated and elected largely by the influence of Connors and Kennedy.

It was charged in an evening paper that the Sheriff's deputies have been busy for two days hiring non-union laborers for the contractors. General Doyle made this explanation to-night to the Journal correspondent:

"The orders do not necessarily mean that the regiment or regiments are to be called out in connection with any troubles the shovellers may have on the docks. I gave no authority to order out the Guard for any such purpose, unless I am requested to do so by the Sheriff, the Mayor or the Governor, or I am ordered to do so by the proper military authorities of the State."

The steamer Columbus, the first grain vessel to come down the lake, arrived in the harbor at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She carried 110,000 bushels of wheat. To-night she was towed to the eastern elevator, where the work of unloading was begun. Some fifty men, half of them stevedores and superintendents employed by W. J. Connors, started at the task, assisted by an equal number of non-union laborers. Mr. Connors said the vessel would be empty by to-morrow.

Three other grain vessels, the George Orr, the W. Lynn and the George W. Roll, are lying at the pier. No attempt will be made to unload them until Monday. Should the union shovellers rather in large numbers at the piers near the docks, the superintendent will close these places. Most of them are controlled by the contractors and their men.

There was nothing to-day to suggest a demand for the militia.

UNCLE SAM—Gentlemen, My Friend from Manila, GEORGE DEWEY, AMERICAN!



HOW DEWEY RECEIVED NEWS OF HIS APPOINTMENT AS ADMIRAL.

BY E. WILDMAN, MANILA CORRESPONDENT OF LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

Manila, Philippines Islands, March 6, 1899.—I had the good fortune to be aboard the flag ship Olympia Friday, March 3, at 4:30 p. m., when Admiral Dewey received the first cablegram confirming the favorable action of the Senate upon his appointment as Admiral. Only a few moments previously Captain Lamberton's face was rather long, for he feared the Senate would not pass upon the nomination at this session. "Only two days more, and one of them Sunday," said Captain Lamberton. Just then an orderly entered the Captain's apartments. "I have to report, sir, the Admiral's boat is alongside," the orderly rattled

off in a machinelike monotone. The Captain left us and went to the gangway to receive the Admiral. Mr. John Barrett, our ex-Minister to Spain, was with me at the time, and we heard Captain Lamberton tell Admiral Dewey that there was a cablegram for him which had just been sent out by Captain Bauntonreuther, of the port. An orderly was dispatched for it, and seemed to be a long time gone, for I imagine Admiral Dewey's intuitive powers were at work, and he suspected the truth.

"That fellow's a mighty long time about it," the Admiral broke out impatiently. "Soon, however, he returned, and after Captain Lamberton had offered his congratulations, Mr. Barrett and myself were invited aft, by the gang-

way, where the Admiral still stood. He greeted us in his usual cordial manner, and then I had the honor of being the first civilian to offer my congratulations.

"Captain Lamberton has told you," Admiral Dewey replied. "Have you seen the telegram?" I answered in the negative, and the Admiral spoke up:

"Orderly, hand me that message. Here it is," he added, enthusiastically. "It's from Hearst; the Journal is, as usual, ahead," said the Admiral, smiling. "I think I will preserve the dispatch for myself. It's the best news I have had."

The dispatch congratulated Admiral Dewey upon the Senate's confirmation of his appointment, and

that the writer, W. R. Hearst, hoped to see him live to enjoy the highest honor the people could bestow upon him—the Presidency of the United States—despite his unwillingness.

Admiral Dewey is a thorough American and did not attempt to disguise his pleasure at the receipt of the good news, in which we all shared with good wishes. Not in the excitement of the moment did he forget his guests. He congratulated Mr. Barrett upon his addresses in Shanghai, Kobe and Hong-Kong, and told him that he had preserved the papers containing his remarks to lay them before the Philippine Commission. General Anderson's yacht came alongside, and as the General came aboard we beat a retreat, leaving them together.

DEWEY DAY A SCHOOL FETE.

President Little, of the Board of Education, Adopts the Journal's Suggestion as to Its Celebration.

Patriotic Songs, Waving of Flags and the Reading of the Story of the Great Victory in Manila Bay.

As Neither State Nor Municipality Has Recognized the Day Officially, It Will Not Be a Holiday.

President Joseph J. Little, of the Board of Education, gave form and authority yesterday to the Journal's suggestion that Dewey Day, which falls to-morrow, should be observed in the public schools of the city with exercises suitable to the commemoration of a great national triumph. In a circular communication to the president of each school board he wrote:

"A request has been made that I exercise my authority as president of the Board of Education and declare Monday, May 1, a school holiday, that being the anniversary of the great and signal victory of our beloved and able Admiral Dewey at Manila.

"Inasmuch as there is to be no concerted action by State or municipality to recognize that day as a holiday and therefore there will be nothing of special import to interest the children upon the streets, I have decided not to turn the four hundred thousand school children of this city out on that day, but rather to request that a portion of the day be devoted to appropriate patriotic exercises, which I believe will be a more desirable mode of impressing upon their minds a lesson of patriotism than will a run on the streets with nothing of importance to interest them."

So anxious was Mr. Little that there should be no mistake about his intentions in the matter that he afterward sent to all the presidents of school boards a telegram reading:

"I ask your co-operation that appropriate patriotic exercises may take place in every public school of our great city on Monday, May 1, 'Dewey Day.'"

"JOSEPH J. LITTLE."

Not until after serious thought did the Commissioner reluctantly decide not to give the school children a holiday to-morrow. Deeply impressed with the desirability of training the little ones of the city to honor the hero of the battle of Manila, whose name has given a new meaning to the anniversary that is almost obsolete under its ancient form of May Day, he hoped until the eleventh hour that either the State or the municipality would rise to the occasion by declaring Dewey Day a public holiday.

Failing this devoutly wished consummation, there were arguments against a school holiday, which seemed to Mr. Little to be conclusive. He feared that, in the absence of a general public observance of the anniversary, a school holiday might defeat its own purpose—that it might degenerate into a mere play-day, without any realization of its meaning, or, better, that the patriotic effect would be gained, he decided, by adopting the Journal's idea of devoting a portion of the school-day to special exercises, which would impress the event upon the minds of the pupils, never to be effaced in after years.

For this first anniversary of the battle of Manila Bay, everything so far is left to the discretion of individual school principals. The indications are that they will vie with one another in making the celebration artistic and memorable. Many of the principals have made preparations to decorate their schools to the extent of their means. The exercises mapped out in most cases include the singing of patriotic songs, accompanied by the waving of flags distributed for the purpose; recitations by the more advanced children, and the reading or narration of the story of Dewey's victory by the principal himself or by some distinguished visitor invited for the occasion.

So there is no danger that New York children will forget that to-morrow is Dewey Day.

MAZET COMMITTEE MAY TURN DOWN FRANK MOSS.

Chairman Refuses to Discuss the Matter. Witness Meier to Be Tried on Contempt Charge.

Chairman Mazet of the Assembly Investigating Committee refused yesterday to deny or affirm the report current that Frank Moss would be replaced by John Proctor Clarke as counsel for the committee.

Mr. Moss said the committee would resume its sessions not sooner than May 10. "We hope to secure one of the large court rooms as a meeting place," said he. "We have decided to institute contempt proceedings against Witness Meier, who refused to answer questions."

He said action against others may follow.

JAW DISLOCATED BY CONVULSIONS.

Peculiar Accident to Mrs. Antonio Schallack, of Hoboken—Took Two Surgeons to Reset It.

Mrs. Antonio Schallack, of No. 514 Court street, Hoboken, dislocated her jaw while in convulsions yesterday.

This was not discovered until the ambulance surgeon was about to remove her to St. Mary's Hospital. Then it was found necessary to call in another surgeon before the jaw could be reset.